

The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,646.

PRICE 3^d. EDINBURGH,

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30. 1789

By order of the General and Directors of the

MUSICAL SOCIETY,
THE WEEKLY CONCERTS
ARE TO BEGIN
ON FRIDAY NEXT,
The 4th December.

(For Two Nights Only.)
MIRTH AND HARMONY
AT THE COURT OF MOMUS,
AIDED BY
ST CECILIA.

At St Andrew's Chapel, foot of Carrubber's Close,
EDINBURGH,
MR MOSS,
(OF THE THEATRE-ROYAL, EDINBURGH)
Will, on WEDNESDAY next, the 2d December, present the
Public with his Fashionable High-sounding
O L I O,
OR EVENING BROOM,
For the Gratification of
MENTAL EPICURISM;
Consisting of
SERIOUS AND COMIC
READINGS,
Interpersed with VOCAL MUSIC, accompanied on the
FORTE PIANO—under the title of
THE WHIM OF THE MOMENT,
OR NATURE IN LITTLE;
Which will be prefaced by an admired MEDLEY OVER-
TURE, composed by **STANLEY GEORDANI.**

After which Mr MOSS will deliver
AN EXPLANATORY EXORDIUM,
Tending to enlighten the Mind, cheer the Heart, and chase
lashed Melancholy from the Breasts of his worthy Pa-
trons and Friends;
IN WHICH
The Scholar, The Wit, The Bon Vivant,
The Lover, The Sportsman, The Devotee to Bacchus,
AND THE
Professional World at Large,
Will be separately furnished with Delicacies applicable to
their Particular Taste or Predominant Appetite.

The READINGS, including a Number of ANECDOTES,
and other Light and Temporary Vehicles of
MIRTH AND HILARITY;
Through which Medium will be introduced
A Prophet and a Poet, A Lover Hunter of a Jew Broker,
A Speculator and a Negro, An Indian and a Mulatto—and
A Wild Trifler,
WITH OTHER CHARACTERS;
Each leading to some SERIOUS, COMIC, OR CHARACTERISTIC
SONG,
To the Number of about TWENTY NINE;
Chiefly selected from the most celebrated Dramatic Pieces,
and partly composed purposely for this Entertainment
BY
MR DIBDEN,
STANLEY GEORDANI, PATEL, JARVIS, AND SHIELDS.

The most Principal Character, which will finish this exten-
sive Variety—is
H O P E,
Introducing an Address to the Audience,
Naturally resulting from the conclusion of the entertainment;
This whole of which will be Spoken, Read, and Sung,
BY MR MOSS,
Aided by the Vocal Assistance of
MRS MOSS.
(Being her First Appearance in this Kingdom.)
Doors to be opened at Half-past-Five, and the performance
begin precisely at Seven o'clock.—Admittance 2 s.

This Day is Published,
(DEDICATED TO DR BLACK)
By CHARLES ELLIOT, Parliament-square, in three large vo-
lumes octavo, price only One Guinea in boards,
E L E M E N T S

OF
NATURAL HISTORY & CHEMISTRY.
By M. FOURCROY,
Doctor of the Faculty of Medicine at Paris,
of the Royal Academy of Sciences, &c.
Translated from the last Paris Edition, 1789, being the Third, in five
volumes octavo.

With an Alphabetical Comparative View of the Ancient and
Modern Names of Chemical Substances, with all the Tables,
and a complete Index—With a Preface by the Translator.

Of C. Elliot (thence this Day published) may also be had,
The First Part of a Dictionary of Chemistry, &c. by James
Keir, Esq. F.R.S. and F.R.S.E. in one vol. 4to, price
10s. in boards.

The Edinburgh New Dispensatory, with the latest improve-
ments, by Andrew Duncan, M.D. &c. price 7s. in boards,
and 8s. bound.—A few on superfine paper, at 8s. boards,
and 9s. bound.

Dr Martine's Essay on Heat in Thermometers, and on the
Cooling and Heating of Bodies, price 4s. 6d.

A BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVING OF DR BLACK,
Painted by Brown, and engraved by Beugo,
Proofs 2s. 6d.

Purchasers of FOURCROY shall be entitled to one of these
engravings at 1s. and those who buy books to the amount
of 40s. to one gratis.

TOBACCOS AND SNUFFS.
WILLIAM CAMPBELL,
TOBACCONIST & SNUFFMAKER,
To his Royal Highness
THE PRINCE OF WALES,
Late in the TUCKERBOOTH, now at the CROSS WELL,
EDINBURGH.

TAKES this method to inform his Friends and the Pub-
lic, That he has now on hand a very elegant assort-
ment of TOBACCOS AND SNUFFS, particularly Genuine
Caffer, St Vincent's, Dunkirk, and Dieppe Tobacco—
Clerack, Montagne, St Vincent's, St Domingo, Spanish Braun,
Havanah, Brail, Maquiba, Mastilipatan, Irish Blackguard,
Dull and Gari, Foreign Snuff—Also every sort of home-
manufactured Tobacco and Snuff—Tongue Beans and Vi-
negar Cacao, in great perfection.
N.B. Gentlemen who incline to have Raised Snuff may
have any quantity done in their presence in the shop.
Commissioners for the sale of the late Lord's estate.

MR JERVAIS'S EXHIBITION

OF
TRANSPARENT ENAMELLED PAINTINGS
ON GLASS, &c.

THE Proprietors of this Exhibition respectfully acquaint
the Nobility and Ladies and Gentlemen of EDIN-
BURGH, that it will be opened for public inspection at the
EXHIBITION ROOMS, on the first floor, over McEl. Ruid-
man, Booksellers, on the South Bridge, on Thursday next,
the 3d of December, at Ten o'clock, and will continue on
view every day (Sundays excepted) from that hour till Three
in the evening.

These extraordinary Productions of human art extend to
almost every effect incident to nature: That very capital
piece representing the inside of a Gothic Church, with the
effect of Sun after a shower, esteemed Mr Jervais's chief
d'œuvre, is in the Collection. To Mr Jervais's works are
added four Transparent Paintings by that eminent artist Mr
De Leuchterburg, F.R.A.—to conclude with a display of the
extraordinary Optical Properties of
The Royal Accurate Delineator.

In forming this Collection, the Proprietors have with-
held no expense: they have been particularly careful to se-
lect such a variety of Mr Jervais's Cabinet Pieces, as should
convey a perfect idea of his unrivalled abilities in this most
delightful art. The Exhibition has been presented in the
principal parts of England, and in London repeatedly; it
has in consequence been subject to the inspection of the first
judges of works of art, whose sanction it has invariably ob-
tained. As an agreeable and rational morning recreation,
therefore, the Proprietors are encouraged to introduce it to
the favours and patronage of the Ladies and Gentlemen of
this metropolis; in which an affection for the elegant arts
so much abounds; and in order to afford them an opportu-
nity to renew their visits, as well as to render the Exhibition
accessible to the public at large, the terms of admission are
fixed at—ONE SHILLING each person.

More ample particulars will be expressed in the explanatory
Bills which will be duly circulated.

By Order of the Committee of Directors,
JOHN LESLY, Dep. Sec.

WILLIAM COULTER,
Facing the Croft Wall, North Side of the High Street,
WITH the greatest respect, begs to recommend to the
Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, his
NEW-INVENTED FLEECE HOSIERY.

Which is furled or lined with fine Fleece Wool, Silk Wool,
or Cotton Wool, to any degree of thickness, so as to render
under stockings in the coldest weather unnecessary, and for
which his Majesty's Patent has been obtained for England.
It is a very great improvement in the Stocking Manufacture,
more comfortable clothing than Shetland, Lamb's Wool, or
any other kind of Hosiery, will be very durable, and is pro-
ved to be of the greatest efficacy in the Palfy, Gout, Rheuma-
tism, Numbness, Chills, &c. and may be had in
**SILK, COTTON, OR WOR—FOOT SOCKS, GLOVES,
STOCKINGS, UNDERWAISTCOATS, &c**

W. COULTER has upon hand an extensive Stock of
**SILK, COTTON, WORSTED, NIGHT CAPS,
THREAD, STOCKINGS, MITTS, GLOVES, &c**
Chiefly made at his Manufactory in Roxburgh's Close,
and are equal to any that come from England,
which he sells at very low prices.

The PATENT KNOTTED STOCKINGS, of W.
COULTER's manufacture, are equal to the Patentee's, and
will in future be sold
The Patent Silk Stockings at 16 s. a pair, or 15 s. 6d. in
dozens; The Patent Worsted Stock-
ings at 6 s. a pair, or 5 s. 9d. in dozens.

Being the Patentee's wholesale prices.
CHOICE OF
LAMB'S WOOL KNITTED UNDER SHIRTS.

NEW FRUITS AND WINES.

JUST now arrived, after a short passage, by the ELISA,
Charles Brown master, from Malaga,
Grapes in jars.
Lemons and China Oranges in half chests.
Muscadel Raisins } in boxes.
Bloom Raisins }
Jordan Almonds }
Valencia Almonds }
Sun Raisins } in casks.
Lexia Raisins }
Figs }
Sherry Wine in butts.
Malaga Wine in Hds.
Shumac in bags.

To be sold by CHARLES COWAN and Co. merchants,
Leith; who have also on hand for Sale,
Zant Currants—New Prunes in boxes.
Liquorice Ball in chests.
Claret Wine in Hds.—Also,
A large quantity in bottles.

Dunlop, October 26. 1789.
ROBERT DUDGEON

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Pu-
blic for past favours, and begs leave to inform them,
That he is just now returned from London with a handsome
assortment of FASHIONABLE GOODS, suitable for the
Winter Season; which he is selling on very moderate terms
for ready money, viz.

Superfine Broad and Narrow Cloths, Water-proofs, Elas-
tics, Buffs, &c. Fashionable Fancy Vests of various pa-
terns and prices, Silk Florinees and coloured Calmires for
breaches, Thickerets and Corduroys of all kinds, Fashionable
Buttons and Trimmings; Silk, Cotton, and Worsted Hosi-
ery; Silk, Cotton, and Mullin Handkerchiefs; Shawls, Checked,
Plain, and Striped Mullins, Printed Calicoes from 1 s. 6d.
to 4 s. per yard, Durants, Callimancoes, &c. Also a great
variety of Mercury and Haberdashery Goods, and Groceries
of all kinds—Wines, Foreign and British Spirits.
N.B. Sugars and English Cheese at the Berwick prices.
5 s. TEAS, nett as imported from the East London sale.

This day is Published.

In one vol. quarto, price 12s. 6d. in boards,
And sold by Mess. Charles Elliot, Thomas Gordon, and
James Simson, Edinburgh, and Dunlop & Wilson, Glasgow,

A SYSTEM OF ENGLISH CONVEYANCING,
ADAPTED TO
SCOTLAND:

Or a COMPILATION of approved Precedents of such
deeds of Conveyance and other Writings, as being deli-
vered to receive effect in England, or in countries where
the Municipal Laws, and the common law and general
customs of England, are in observance, must necessarily be
framed and executed in the English form.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS, Affidavits, Agreements, Appointments, Bargains and Sale, Bonds, Certificates, Charter Parties, Conveyances, Covenants, Deeds, Exchange, Feoffments, Gifts, Grants, Lease and Release, Letters of Attorney, Manumission of Slaves, Marriage Settlements, Mortgages, Partitions, Receipts, Reconveyance, Releases, Surrenders, Uses, Wills, &c.

WITH
OBSERVATIONS

On English Tenure—on Freehold Estates—on Estates left
than Freehold—on Estates upon Condition—on Estates in
Remainder and Reversion—on Title to things real by De-
cent, by Purchase—on the essential requisites, and several
species of English Deeds—on Alienation by matter of
Record—by Special Customs—by Devise—on Title to things
Personal by Marriage—by Testament and Administration,
and on the act 5th Geo II. entitled "An act for the more
easy recovery of debts in his Majesty's Plantations and Co-
lonies in America."

By JAMES McNAIR, Writer, Glasgow.
Si quid novisti rectius istis,
Candidius imperti; si non, his tibi mecum. Hor.
Nov. 24. 1789.

A CHEAP SHOP!
To be LET, under the usual rent, till Whit Sunday next,
THAT HIGH SHOP at the head of Dickson's Close,
lately possessed by F. Fergusson, perfumer.
For particulars, apply at the shop.

NOTICE
To the CREDITORS of the Deceased JAMES DUN,
Cabinet-maker in Lauriston.

THE whole Creditors of James Dun, heritable and per-
sonal, are desired to meet in John's Coffeehouse, on
Wednesday next the 2d of December, at twelve o'clock noon,
to give general directions as to the future management.

CONTRACTORS WANTED
FOR the Road between Perth and Dundee, through the
Cairn of Gowrie, which is to be made turnpike.
Application may be made to George Paterson, Esq. of Ca-
rle-Huntley.

FOR GRENADA,
(To land Passengers at Barbadoes)
and from thence to TORTOLA,
THE SHIP MARY AND JEAN,
ROBERT STEEL Master,
Will be ready to receive goods at Port
Glasgow, by the first of December, and clear
to sail by the first of January.
For freight or passage, apply to John Campbell, senior,
Glasgow, or the Captain on board.
GLASGOW, Nov. 10. 1789.

JUSTIFICATORY MEMORIAL
OF THE
BRABANTINE PATRIOTS.

The following Manifesto will best explain the dispo-
sition of the Brabantine insurgents. It has been circu-
lated all over the country, and the nervous stile of it
has no doubt made many converts to the cause.

"It is beneath the dignity of truth to descend to a
refutation of the atrocious and unprovoked calumnies,
which the instruments of despotism have circulated by
Imperial command, against the peaceable and hither-
to loyal inhabitants of the Belgic Provinces.

"The innumerable edicts with which they have been
harrassed since the death of the late Empress Queen,
contain the best answer that can be given to the va-
rious libels of a sanguinary and vindictive Government;
and if the proud industry of prince Kaunitz had
not incessantly examined, and prudently destroyed,
almost as fast as his Royal Master writ, the press
would have groaned under the pressure of his pen;
and the country have been deluged with ordinances,
which common sense would blush to avow, and resig-
nation herself revolt at.

"Had the Emperor confined his rage for legislation
to his hereditary dominions, where his obligations
are rather implied than ascertained, and where no
positive contract appears to exist between the Sovereign
and subject—the execution of his mandates
would not perhaps have been disputed—although all
ranks of people complain of his despotism, and would
cheerfully shake off the yoke, if they happily possessed
the means; but his situation in the Netherlands is
different—his power is circumscribed—the limits of
his authority are marked, and clearly defined by legi-
ble and existing laws, which he has solemnly sworn
to preserve inviolable; and which he cannot infringe
without incurring the guilt of perjury; and forfeiting
the allegiance of the people. The history of all na-
tions proves, that subjects are not easily provoked to
revolt—that their grievances must be enormous when-
ever they appeal from the justice of the Prince to the
decision of the sword.

"All Europe is informed of the illegal seizure of un-
offending citizens, by a forcible entry into their houses
at midnight, without any specific crime laid down to
their charge; or form of process; and of their being
chastely transported to Vienna, to perish in a
dungeon, or on the banks of the Danube. All Eu-
rope has beheld with equal horror and indignation,
the wanton massacres committed by the military at
noon-day, for the diabolical purpose of exciting the
people to revolt, that a pretext may be had for havoc
and devastation, and leaving war against the defence-
less natives; yet these injuries, enormous as they are,
and aggravated as they have been, by the ferocious
tyranny of a subaltern despot, whose brutality in Hun-
gary has been rewarded with the command of an army
in the Low Countries, could not have impelled them to

depart from that patient and exemplary submission,
which has ever distinguished them, and still less could
they have forced them into a contest of danger and
difficulty, the issue of which is uncertain—if their con-
stitution, the last remaining security they possessed for
their lives, liberties, and fortunes, had not been an-
nihilated, and themselves reduced to a precarious de-
pendence on the bounty of a man whose kindness
cannot win, nor gratitude bind. Under these circum-
stances, no alternative remains but submission or re-
sistance.

"They have adopted the latter, in preference to an
abject and ignominious surrender of their dearest rights;
and, in appealing to heaven for the justice of their
cause, they trust they will stand acquitted by God,
and the world, for the mischiefs that may ensue.

"The expedient of confining the towns and villages
to the flames, and still more horrid cruelty of exter-
minating men who contend only for their rights, may
be terrible for the moment, and impose on weak and timid
minds—but the natural course of justice, and the
superior to these last efforts of despotic tyranny, and
reader these as impotent and abortive as they are
wicked and unexampled.

"Far, however, from imitating a conduct so contrary
to the received maxims of justice and humanity, these
enormities will only be retaliated on the immediate au-
thors and advisers of them, should the shade of war
throw them into the hands of a people, reduced by
innumerable oppressions to declare themselves indepen-
dent, and for ever released from the House of Austria."

PAYS BAS AUTRICHIENS.

At a moment when the public attention is so much
engaged by the civil war, which rages in the Austria-
an Netherlands, it may not be unreasonable to lay be-
fore our readers a brief abstract of the different Pro-
vinces comprehended under that denomination, as
well as a sketch of the form of Government, that sub-
sisted in those provinces, previous to the late dis-
agreement between them and the Emperor their Sovereign.

The first, and that in which the spirit of liberty
predominates most, is the *Duchy of Brabant*, to
which the district of *Antwerp* is united—next, the
Duchy of Limburg, and what is denominated *le*
Pays d'Outre-meuse—the *Duchy of Luxembourg*, and
the *County of Chini*—the *County of Austrian Flan-
ders*—the *County of Hainaut*—the *County of Namur*
—*Tournai*,—and the *Province of Malines*; forming
in the whole eleven Counties or Provinces, Antwerp
included.

Of the state of those provinces, in point either of
trade or agriculture, we shall not make any observa-
tion, that being a subject pretty generally known,
and not immediately relevant to the present contest,
which originates entirely from religious and political
innovation.

The States of Brabant were formerly composed of
prelates, nobles, and deputies of towns, as well as
those of Limbourg and d'Outre-meuse—the States of
the *Duchy of Luxembourg*—those of *Guedre*, in-
to which, and into which only, the Clergy were de-
nied admission—the States of *Flanders*, of *Hainaut*, of
Namur, the magistracy of *Malines*, and of *Tournay*
and *Tournes*.

The chief privileges which they enjoyed were, that
no taxes or imposts could be laid on them without
the consent of the States, or Parliament, as we term
it; that no man could be tried, except by the ordi-
nary Judges, and before the tribunals regularly es-
tablished for the purpose; and especially, that no ci-
zen could be summoned to appear before any foreign
jurisdiction whatever; all which his Imperial Ma-
jesty has chosen to annul by his revocation of the *four-
cuse entre*.

The Comte de Mirabeau has, on a former occasion,
delivered it as his opinion; that if a balance of power,
which should prove really useful and agreeable, was
to be established in Europe, it must be effected only
by a Revolution in the Austrian Netherlands. Since
this opinion was pronounced, many circumstances
have occurred to give it strength, and none more than
the progress which the Imperial arms have made a-
gainst the Turks.

The author now possesses such an influence in the
government of France, that if he was sincere at the
moment, and values consistency of character, he will,
without doubt, use every effort to establish this "grand
and salutary revolution" upon the firmest principles.
We agree with him in thinking, that the emancipa-
tion of the Low Countries is a measure of the first im-
portance to the general happiness of Europe; and an-
xious as we ever have been, and ever shall be, to pro-
mote the cause of liberty, sincerely hope it may be
effected.

PRICE OF STOCKS, Nov. 27.	
Bank Stock, 182 1/2	New Ditto, —
3 per cent. red. 77 1/2	India Stock, —
Do. 77 1/2	India Scip. 1.
4 per cent. 177 1/2	Ditto Ann. —
5 per cent. Ann. 178 1/2	Ditto Bonds, 104 prem.
Bank Long Ann. 22 1/2	New Navy and Victuals
16ths a —	King Bills, —
Ditto, 1778, for 30 years, —	Lottery Tickets, 15 s.
178 1/2	Irish Tickets, —
South Sea Stock, —	Exchequer Bills, —
Old Ann. —	Tontine, —

EXCHANGES ON	
Amsterdam, 58 1/2	Oporto, 6 1/2
Ditto Sight, 37 1/2	Paris, 26 1/2
Rotterdam, 38 1/2	Ditto 2 U. 26 1/2
Hamburg, 34 1/2	Bourde 2 U. 27 1/2
Lisbon, 5 1/2	Dublin, 8 1/2

WIND AT DEAL, Nov. 26. E.

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE.	
Nov. 27.	
Wheat, 45 to 53	Tick Beans, 22 to 28
Fine ditto, —	Small ditto, 24 to 30
Rye, 24 to 30	Tares, 24 to 28
Oats, 14 to 20	Flour, per sack.
Barley, 24 to 28	—
Malt, 32 to 36	—
Grey Peas, 24 to 28	Fine Flour, 48
White ditto, 22 to 28	Second Flour, 40
Swilling ditto, 22 to 28	Peas Seed, per 100, —



LLOYD'S LIST—Nov. 27.

THE Christian, Berens, from Hamburg, is on shore near Offend harbor.
The Annie, Donaldson, for New York, that was on shore in the Texel, is got off with loss of anchors and cables; no other damage.

ARRIVALS.

Arrived—Irish, 5—Dundee, 1—London, 1—Lisbon, 1.
D—Irish, 1—Holland, 1.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PETERSBURGH, Oct. 19.

The campaign is wholly over for this season in Finland, most of the troops are returned to Ingria for winter quarters, except such as are necessary for garrison duty. We this day celebrate another and victory over the Ottomans, whose dominions are reducing by the repeated conquests on this side and in Germany; notwithstanding which, the Turks still refuse the terms of peace proposed by the Imperial Court.

THE NETHERLANDS.

REVOLUTION IN BRABANT COMPLETED.

We can confidently assure our readers, that Oostend, Bruges, Ghent, Oudenarde, and, in short, all the Austrian Netherlands, except Luxembourg, Antwerp, and Brussels, have avowedly thrown off the Emperor's authority, and are in the hands of the Patriots. The Imperial troops have marched out of Brussels, and are encamped in its vicinity.

The Emperor, in order to recover the minds of his late subjects, has disgraced Count Dalon, and removed him from the command of the troops, which are now to obey Trautmanndorf.

Peace, pardon, and compromise, have likewise been offered, in the Emperor's name, to the Patriots, under any guarantee they may choose; and an amnesty proposed till the terms of accommodation can be settled. All these proposals have been unanimously rejected by the people, who will not suffer the Emperor's name to be henceforward mentioned in the country.

In short, the revolution is complete. Joseph, at an immense expence, has obtained Belgium, and has lost Hainault, Brabant, and Flanders, which produced him about four millions sterling annually; millions of which were expended in the government, troops, and establishment; and the other two millions were drawn from the country debt into his coffers.

LONDON.

NOVEMBER 27.

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS our Parliament stands prorogued to Thursday the 10th day of December next: We, with the advice of our Privy Council, do hereby publish and declare, That the said Parliament shall be further prorogued, on the said 10th day of December next, to Thursday the 21st day of January next: And we have given orders to our Chancellor of Great Britain, to prepare a commission for purging the same accordingly. And we do hereby further declare our royal will and pleasure, That the said Parliament shall, on the said 21st day of January next, be held for the dispatch of divers weighty and important affairs. And the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, and the Commissioners for Shires and Burgs, of the House of Commons, are hereby required to give attendance accordingly, at Westminster, on the said 21st day of January next.

Given at our Court at St James's, the 25th day of November 1789, in the Thirtieth year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Wednesday the King came from Windsor, in his post-chaise and four to St James's.

At one o'clock, his Majesty's Levee began, which was attended by the following nobility and gentry:

The Lord Chancellor.
Dukes of Leeds and Luxembourg.
Marquis of Salisbury.
Earls of Gainsborough, Powys, Darnley, Westmoreland, and Chatham.
Lords Heathfield, Clive, Cathcart, Rivers, Auckland, Petre, Brudenell, Amherst (Gold Stick), and Onslow, (Lord in waiting).
The Bishop of Cork.
Count Desmond.

Sir J. Marriot, Sir E. Hughes, Sir Henry Clinton, Sir George Yonge, Sir Fred. Haldimand, Sir William Fawcett, Sir J. Cooke, Sir H. Parker, Sir W. Pepperell, and Sir G. Osborn.

Mr Pitt, Mr Greenville, and Mr Villiers.
Admiral Hotham, and Captain Bowen.
Generals Morrison, Thornton, Mordaunt, Laflèche, and other officers.

French, Spanish, and Sardinian Ambassadors.
Swedish, Dutch, Prussian, Neapolitan, Danish, Russian, and other Envoys.

The Levee closed at two o'clock; after which a Council was held, which sat till near four o'clock.

The Cabinet Ministers had audiences after the Council broke up, and before five the King set off on his return to Windsor.

Sir James Marriot, Judge of the Admiralty Court, had a closet audience of his Majesty on business in that department.

The following were the nobility who attended the Levee for the first time this winter: The Earls of Gainsborough, Powys, Darnley—Bishop of Cork—Lords Petre, Clive, Heathfield—Sir Henry Clinton, and Sir James Marriot.

There will be no Drawing-Room this day.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, has quitted Brighton for the winter: His last dinner at the Pavilion, was given to the Bishop of Winchester, and a select party, about ten days since; immediately after which, his Royal Highness and his suite went on a hunting party into Hampshire.

Wednesday, as his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was taking the diversion of flag hunting in the neighbourhood of Popham Lane, the Prince's horse fell, by which accident his Highness had his thigh slightly hurt.

Yesterday morning at two o'clock, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived at Carlton House, where he was visited by his Serene Highness the Duke of Orleans, Lord Melbourne, &c.

It must give the sincerest pleasure to every loyal subject, to be informed, that the Sovereign and his Heir Apparent, are now upon such terms, as well suit the dignity of their illustrious characters.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester received visits on Wednesday at his house in Upper Grosvenor-street, from several of the nobility, who came

to pay their congratulations, on its being the anniversary of his birth-day.

In honour of his Highness of Gloucester's birthday, D. G. blazed forth, in various places: Some of these letters stood for *Dei Gratia*.

A transparency of two was also hung up, by way of compliment to the Duke; applicable enough—Something to be *fact through*.

The Sovereign is not without intentions of visiting his Hanoverian dominions: This will take place, in the autumn of 1790, when the continental disturbances will probably be at an end.

An alliance with the daughter of the Duc d'Orleans and one of our Princes, would be a desirable union:—the *Misère-Turner* of Popery is now stripped and exposed, and no mischief dreaded!

Of such a marriage we must remark—"This is a consummation devoutly to be wished"—for, above all things, a marriage with any of their *dear Highnesses* the *Beggars* of Germany, should be avoided!

Mr Pitt's celebrated routine scheme, makes at this moment but a miserable figure in the Royal Exchange: to be reduced more than four per cent under *par* at this boasted era of peace and prosperity, will not add much to his credit as a financier.

The principal house who embarked in the Minister's scheme, have given 10 per cent, on 50,000, to insure a peace for twelve months, as time security against the probable consequences of their speculation!

Wednesday, Mr With, one of the Commissioners of Excise, attended by Mr Vivian, Solicitor to that Board, had a conference with the Minister, at his house in Downing-street, concerning some difficulty which has started in the operation of the Tobacco act.

Notwithstanding the recent difference in the Cabinet has to all appearances subsided, cordiality is by no means wanting in the bosom of every nation that one doubts the sincerity of the other.

The Marquis of Lansdown has some claims upon administration; his whole phalanx went in favour of the shackled regency, even when they were not expected; this deserves reward, and when my good Lord of Westmoreland has got possession of the *service of plate*, the noble Marquis may possibly be thought the most fit person to represent Majesty in Ireland.

Lord Effingham sets off for his Government next week, having taken all his official congees. We are happy to add, his Lordship's health is much mended, that he goes out with good spirits, and the good wishes of every body who knows him, both here, and by his character in his new government.

The Earl of Abercorn certainly goes for Ireland very shortly—There are few better fods for converting consequence into conviviality.

Lord Maffreen has given up the house which he had in Dover-street, and with his family are gone to Ireland, in order to settle some domestic affairs.

The celebrated and accomplished Duchess of Albany, daughter of the late Pretender, is so ill at Rome, that her recovery is despaired of.

Wednesday, Captain George Stevens was sworn in by the Court of Directors of the India Company, to the command of the *Ceres*, burthen 1132 tons, bound to Coast and China; which ship is expected to sail on her voyage about the 23d of January next.

Captain James Dundas was likewise sworn in by the Court of Directors, to the command of the *Earl Fitzwilliam*, burthen 823 tons, bound to Madeira and Bengal; which ship will sail the 19th of March next.

The ships for Botany Bay are ordered to sail singly, as fast as they can be got ready, which will produce a considerable saving.

It must give pleasure to every lover of decency, that one branch of India traffic has much fallen off—we mean British *beauty*; there not having been more than half a dozen applications to the Court of Directors this season, from mercenary parents, to send out their daughters for *prostitution*.

His Majesty's packet-boat the *King George*, Captain Apceomb, which is arrived at Falmouth with the Lisbon mail, has brought over eleven thousand five hundred and seventy-two pounds in specie.

Orders have been issued for several of the India ships to be got ready with all possible dispatch, it being the wish of the Directors to have at least five or six China-ships sail before Christmas.

The next dispatches from India are expected to bring to Government Lord Cornwallis's final determination, as to the time he means to quit Bengal—much pains have been taken to prevail on him to remain at least another year, but his friends here are in general of opinion it will be without effect.

We are sorry to hear, that the hopes which were entertained for Lord North's recovery of his sight are less than ever; notwithstanding which, feeling the attachment of his friends and family, his Lordship still retains his spirits and vivacity.

Yesterday was married by special license, at St George's, Hanover Square, Thomas Fitzherbert, Esq. of Pitt-place, Epsom, Surrey, and member of Parliament for Arundel in Sussex, to Miss Pye, only daughter of the late Rev. Robert Pye, L. L. D. and niece to Sir Rowland Allston, Bart. of Odeau Castle, Bedfordshire.

Sir Francis Basset has disposed of one of his Cornish boroughs. Mr Bartwell is said to be the purchaser; and the price only 14,000l.

The messenger dispatched yesterday to Paris, has orders to return back with answers to his dispatches with all possible expedition.

Mr Piggot, the King's Council, is just returned from an excursion of curiosity to Paris, where he went for the express purpose of seeing the National Assembly in their senatorial capacity, and informing himself of the debating powers of its principal speakers.

To such a pitch of civil desperation are the Patriots now arrived, according to the last dispatches from Lord Robert Fitzgerald, our Envoy at the capital of France, that his Lordship does not think it either prudent or politic to continue there any longer, and therefore has earnestly solicited his letters of recall.

The following circumstances of the recent Commotions, are the only ones, the authenticity of which, we at present feel ourselves warranted to vouch for:

Commotions took place on Friday last, on account of the scarcity of provisions; the mob, after committing various outrages, broke into the house of a Member of the Committee of Subsistence, and were leading him to execution; the Paris Militia then beat to arms, and, headed by the Marquis de la Fayette, endeavoured to effect his rescue; finding that impossible without proceeding to extremities, they at length fired on the populace, which was immediately returned; a smart action then took place, in which a great number fell on both sides, and the unfortunate victims to the popular fury was hanged.

Another report reached town late last night—that the populace, considering the Clergy as most inimical to their cause, had eluded the vigilance of the Marquis de la Fayette, and cruelly butchered several of that body. Authentic particulars of these extraordinary transactions, will be given to-morrow—*Moniteur*.

The much-expected French Mail arrived this morning; the contents of the private letters had not transpired when this paper went to press; however, as it appears by the public French prints, that no business has been done in the National Assembly since the 20th instant, we have every reason to conjecture, that there has been some serious disturbance in the metropolis—*Star*.

We shall briefly state what are now the prevailing, and most probable conjectures.

That there are great divisions in the National Assembly, excited by the Clergy, against whom the people are much exasperated—that they are also exasperated at the recall of the King's Body Guards, a step imputed to the Queen, who is become more obnoxious than ever—and that an artificial scarcity of bread has caused a general desperation, which may lead to the worst of consequences.

The Queen has bestowed particular marks of favour and attention on the widow of the *Sieur François*, the baker, who was executed on the 21st ult.—She was introduced to the Royal presence the 15th inst. As the populace deem themselves justified in taking away the life of this poor man, the marked conduct of the Queen to his widow, may be one cause of the present discontents.

"I have witnessed," said the Duchess of Devonshire, on the first news at Brussels of the Patriotic insurrection—"three Revolutions in four months!"

"Your Grace's smiles," replied a French Nobleman, who was present, "are destined to kindle the flame of Freedom in the bosom of every nation that you visit."

Lady Torrington, who was also a member of the company, with her characteristic vivacity and felicity of compliment, added, "It is in the midst of Revolutions, which are breaking the yoke under which the human race has so long groined, that an heir should be born to the House of Cavendish."

"That the spirited Brabanters may be free," is the wish of all England. Dalton, the Alva of the present hour, has not the wisdom of Charles V. to reforest to.

The Brabanters taking up arms just at this time, is of more consequence to the Emperor than is generally understood, as it cuts off one of his most material sources for raising specie to carry on his contest with the Turks, and which, it is more than probable, but for his recent successes, would have compelled him to listen to terms of peace, and abandon his projects depending upon the chance of war.

Mr P—, who quitted this country in consequence of a disgrace incurred by unhandy means at winning at dice, has rendered his situation more miserable than he could have done by behaving more honourably, and staying in England. He entered the Imperial service, and was the first to mount the garbion at a late siege; in consequence of which, the Emperor has honoured him by the present of a very handsome sword given by his own hand.

The affairs of Europe never were so singular, and even whimsical an aspect as at present.

The Head of the House of Austria oppressing the Catholic Church, and the Catholic Church offering the riches of the sacred temples at the shrine of Liberty! The Patriots of Holland refugees in Brabant, and the Patriots of Brabant refugees in Holland! Prussia the restraint of Dutch, and the hope of Flemish freedom! The great Protestant Alliance of England, Prussia, and Holland, considered as the shield of the most zealous Catholics in the world!

Every account from Constantinople tends to confirm the reports of the most dreadful dissatisfactions and insurrections of the people of that capital. It is even confidently asserted, that parties have been formed to dethrone Selim, and place the son of Abdul-Hamed, who is only ten years old, in his room.

There are now in the Austrian Netherlands upwards of 17,000 Imperial troops, from Luxembourg to Oostend.

The great body of Flanders Patriots are now reunited at St Nicholas; the magazine of their arms is at Turnhout.

The Brabant army have penetrated into Flanders by the Vore's country, after having crossed the Scheldt at Kiekrecht.

On the 11th, news was brought to Ghent, that, on the preceding day, an important action had happened between the Imperialists and the Patriots at Stechem, a considerable village, a league from Diest, two from Darchot, and four from Louvain.

The Imperial army consisted of 4000. The Patriots fought with uncommon bravery, and with surprising order.

The Imperialists lost 700 men, and about 300 peasants whom they forced to join them.

The Patriots remained masters of the field, and hourly receive into their camp deserters from the enemy, completely armed. The Patriot Volunteers are all persons of distinction; among them, the Prince de Ligne.

Their artillery consists of twenty-four pieces of cannon, and they are in hopes to receive some more from Holland.

One thousand Imperialists have been added to the Ghent garrison, which consisted only of four hundred. The gates are shut up—any body may enter, but none are permitted to go out without a special order from the Commandant.—All letters are intercepted, &c. &c.

From Belgrade, it takes an army twelve days march to Sophia, which is on the border of Macedonia.—Now Sophia is the capital of Bulgaria, and the seat of the Viceroy of Greece—from thence four days march to the pass of Thermopile; after passing the plains of Philipp (now called Poterzecke), which extend forty or fifty miles, two days march to Philippis—from thence four days march to Adrianople—thence four days to Selibee—three days more to Constantinople—which, in all, from Belgrade takes above thirty days, besides halting days.

The present war against the Turks, has involved the two Imperial crowns in the utmost national distress. The Emperor's treasury is so drained, that he knows not where to turn for resources for the payment of his troops; and the Czarina's situation may be collected from the present depreciation of the Russian specie: a ruble, which before the war was worth four shillings and sixpence, being now sunk below the value of two shillings and threepence.

The campaign in Finland closed without any permanent advantage to either party; the Russians found it necessary to abandon those posts which they had captured, and the Swedes are now occupied in making them again tenable.

Two or three masters of English ships complain of rough treatment from the Swedish cruisers; a proper representation of this matter will, doubtless, procure immediate redress from the Court of Stockholm.

All the Nobility who were in custody at Brussels, on suspicion of attachment to the patriotic cause, have been released by order of Count Trautmanndorf; not, however, till they had given their parole, that they would not leave the town.

The States General have refused to deliver up Vandermoot, or any other of the Flemish patriots, who might take refuge in their dominions; though they have so far complied with the requisition of the Emperor, as to order all who may be found in arms, to be deprived thereof.

In the whole of this business, the Emperor appears to have understood clearly from whence the patriots derived support; and the Dutch have acted with their usual policy, in disavowing all knowledge of Vandermoot; who, nevertheless, was entitled to the protection of their government, while he did not break their laws.

It is certainly the interest of every European power to oppose the progress of the Russians into the Crimea, as with the possession of it they would half encircle Europe, and have the command of the East Sea and the Archipelago.—Such an extension of territory would be too mighty for any one Sovereign to possess.

Every mail from the continent brings intelligence of great and increasing military preparations throughout the dominions of his Prussian Majesty; of magazines forming, of orders dispatched to the inspectors of the different regiments in the provinces, to render them as complete as possible, and ready to act on the shortest notice; of troops marching to form cordons on the frontiers, and of every other circumstance that indicates the intention of entering into the disputes of Europe in a manner the most formidable.

From the valuations of the King of Prussia's military preparations, well informed politicians are more than ever convinced, that his aims extend far beyond the restoration of the Prince Bishop of Liege; and little doubt his now entertained, but that in the ensuing spring, he will be opposed to the head of the Empire, though he now pays so much deference to the decrees of the Imperial Chamber.

The Royal Society of Arts at Metz propose the following questions for the ensuing year. The prize for each question is 400 livres.

1. "What are the best means of providing the people with subsistence, so as to prevent famine, without injury to the spirit of agriculture?"

2. "What are the best means, consistent with the laws of France, to animate the *Tiers Etat* with a spirit of patriotism?"

Extraordinary Edit of the Parliament of Metz.

This Court, with all its Chambers assembled, has seen the Letters Patent of his Majesty given the 3d of November 1789, functioning the decree of the National Assembly, which prorogues the Chambers of Vacation of all the Parliaments in the kingdom; deeply sensible of the fidelity it owes his Majesty, and the nation; doubtful as to the manner of fulfilling all the engagements which the nature of its functions impose on it; and thinking it does not appear to the Court that the decree of the National Assembly, and the sanction of his Majesty, bear the marks of having been issued with that liberality which is necessary for giving force to laws; has protested and does protest against the decree and against the sanction; but to prevent greater evils, while the opinion of the French nation is forming on these important objects, it consents to register the Letters Patent, and orders in the mean time that copies of the present protest be circulated in every part of the jurisdiction of the Court.

The Archbishop of Bourdeaux has written to the National Assembly, to inform it, That his Majesty has issued an arrest which annuls the edit of the Parliament of Metz, with express injunctions to the officers of that Parliament never to name such edicts again.

The Duke and Duchess of Argyle are arrived at Venice, where they propose to spend the Carnival. Her Grace's health is much improved by the climate of Italy.

The Dissenters renew their Parliamentary Appeal.

Mr Bowes has detainers against him for Thirty Thousand Pounds. The report of his being liberated from the King's Bench Prison, originated from a man of the same name gaining his liberty.

The Rev. Robert Wyatt, Master of Arts, Domestic Chaplain to Lord Camelford, is collated by the Dean and Chapter of St Paul's, to the united Rectories of St Benedict, Grace Church, and St Leonard, Eastcheap, in the city of London.

A bill, of the severest nature, is certainly in contemplation against the pickpockets, by which that offence will be rendered capital.

Poor Colman still continues in a state of infamy, and it is said, a commission of lunacy has recently been sealed. An application will immediately follow to the Lord Chancellor, to appoint an officer receiver to his estates and incomes. The latter step becomes every hour more necessary, because at present the annuitants and bond creditors (however pressing their necessities) experience the income situation of not being able to find any person who deems himself sufficiently warranted to settle their demands.

The following melancholy accident happened on Monday at noon in Essex street, Strand. A servant girl, to a Mr London, who rented the parlours of the house No. 11, in that street, alarmed the neighbourhood, by screaming out, "For God's sake, help! a man is killing my mistress!" William, a cooper, two ticket-porters who ply at the Temple, immediately entered the house, and found Mrs London with two dreadful stabs in her neck, and Mr London with a knife bloody in his hand, whom they immediately secured, but not before he had stabbed himself three times in the lower part of his body. The lady was taken to Mr Birch's, a surgeon in the same street. Mr London, it seems, has laboured under a state of infamy, for which he has been twice confined in a place for the reception of persons in his unfortunate situation, and from whence he had been lately liberated. Mr London's wounds are said not to be dangerous, but much doubt is entertained of the unfortunate lady's recovery.

The French Ambassador has dispatched one of the Gentlemen of his household to France on the business of intelligence, for which his Excellency, as well as our Government, is extremely anxious, on occasion of the detention of the last French mail.

M. Necker, from the height of popularity, now experiences the ingratitude of the French nation—a M. Desmoulins has openly accused him of being concerned in the late monopoly of corn.

During the desperate conflict at Ghent, the 19th inst. a hoary veteran, formerly in the Imperial service, jumped into the river on the approach of a detachment of the Patriots, which were led on by a Monk; the poor old soldier, by his dexterity in diving, saved himself for some time from the shots of the musketry, but his breath being at length exhausted, he rose to the surface, when the holy Monk seized the musket of one of his followers, and shot the old man through the head. The Gentlemen who saw the transaction declare, that the Clergy appeared

Yesterdays
rulers align
George Mar
ced at the
The Cou
proceed on
Mr Wood
attention o
The prison
predicame
he must be
jury. He
that the C
justation h
feelings, a
jections—
fair trial
Mr Wood
on the fish
said, that
Courts were
smallest ex
The leas
which he
ought to b
should tak
the Writ
was this:
coquety of
"Of my
"Of mid
the word
and allow
if it was
be rejected
of Lord M
though he
jection he
technical
would not
prejudiced
Mr Wood
cedings, of
ground of
the procla
ties having
prisoner is
of Februar
outlawry
an outlaw
ter having
of this par
to state he
would be
and origi
Lord K
objection
they with
answer to
Mr Le

the whole affair, than either the Imperial or the Patriotic troops! In the Netherlands, the Clergy assemble under the banner of Liberty. In the French provinces they are to the standard of Despotism. Still they are actuated by the same motives. It is money, and not principle, that directs every motion of these Holy Men.

Extract of a letter from Ghent, Nov. 16.
"The riots at this place have been very frequently occasioned by a disagreement between Moulens's regiment of dragoons and the inhabitants. The former have twice disturbed the public spectacle: in the latter instance, a dragoon was so hardy as to draw his sabre. He was instantly seized by the City Militia and conducted to prison. We hope the example may be attended with good effect."

Extract of a letter from Ghent, Nov. 16.
"I make no doubt you will be anxious to receive an accurate account of the dreadful situation your friends have been in at Ghent."

"On Friday the 13th, early in the morning, the Patriotic army, to the amount of 7000, arrived at the Reges gate, where they met with little resistance from the soldiery. The gates however being kept shut, they burst them open by continual firing, which alarmed us very much, as you may suppose. The bridges were immediately drawn up, to prevent the approach of the Patriots; the battle was then continued for some hours; at last the Patriots drove the troops, some into the citadel, the rest into the barracks. The firing before the barracks lasted till Monday at five o'clock, when Col. Lunden hoisted the White Flag, and immediately the troops marched out, to the number of 500, and surrendered their arms. They were then conducted through the town to different convents, where they are kept prisoners."

"The Patriots obliged Col. Lunden to write to the Commander of the Castle, ordering him to surrender, which he refused; but in the middle of the night he ordered it to be evacuated bag and baggage, after having pillaged it, and massacred men, women, and children."

"We are confidently assured, that there were no less than 4000 men in the citadel. What a miracle, that undisciplined men, with indifferent arms and ammunition, and so few in number, should conquer! If the soldiers had behaved as they ought to have done, they must have driven them out of the town at the first onset. The ravages they have committed at St Peter's, and the citadel, are shocking beyond description; nobody that has not seen it can believe the horror of the scene."

"The Patriots have eight officers prisoners, there are three to be shot soon; poor Mr. Mullion is dying of his wounds. All this is very distressing, but nothing in comparison to the scene that presented itself in the citadel; the soldiers collected every combustible matter they could find, and threw bombs into the town. It was certainly their intention to have burnt the whole city; and if they had not been forced to retire so precipitately, they would most likely have effected their horrid purpose; as, wherever a bomb fell, it burnt all before it. More than thirty houses are reduced to ashes; some of the most elegant in town."

"In some streets it is impossible to pass for the ruins, and on account of the stones which are continually falling; 3000 men are to be kept by the town, in order to guard it; 2600 are already engaged. I hope tranquillity will soon be restored. Every inhabitant is obliged to mount guard."

"Another battle is hourly expected at Brussels, which will most likely decide the fate of this country, at least for some time. The Patriots have got possession of Ottend, Bruges, Ghent, and Louvain. General Dalton, a man execrated by all, it is said, ordered the soldiers to kill women and children. In short, it is shocking to humanity to see and hear the acts of brutality that have been committed."

LAW REPORT.

KING'S BENCH.

Barrington's Outlawry.

Yesterday being the day appointed to argue the errors assigned to the proceedings in this outlawry, George Barrington was brought into Court, and placed at the bar.

The Court then desired the prisoner's Counsel to proceed on the argument of the errors.

Mr Wood, as Counsel for the prisoner, called the attention of the Court on behalf of his unhappy client.

The prisoner, he said, stood in a most unfortunate predicament; for, if this outlawry was not reversed, he must be condemned to death without a trial by jury. He felt, however, the strongest persuasion, that the Court would listen with pleasure to every objection he should make to the form of the outlawry, feeling, as he did, the important object of those objections—to restore a fellow subject to the right of a fair trial before he is pronounced unworthy to live.

Mr Wood quoted the opinion of Sir Matthew Hale on the subject of outlawries. That great lawyer had said, that an outlawry was a harsh process, and that Courts were always inclined to take notice of the smallest exceptions to its form.

The learned Counsel then stated the errors upon which he meant to argue that the present outlawry ought to be reversed. The first error of which he should take notice, was to be found in the return of the Writ of exigent. The language of that return was this: "At my county Court in and for the county of Middlesex," whereas it ought to have been, "At my county Court of Middlesex;" the words "of Middlesex," being necessary immediately after the word "my."

This error, he said, was taken and allowed in the case of the King v. Wilkes; and if it was admitted in a civil case, surely it would not be rejected in a criminal one. He cited the opinion of Lord Mansfield upon this point; and argued, that though no reason or sense might be found in the objection he had stated, yet it was a departure from the technical language adopted by the law, and the Court would not permit a deviation from the forms it had prescribed.

Mr Wood then stated a second error in the proceedings, which he flattered himself was a decisive ground of reversal. This error was in the return of the proclamation, and must have arisen from the parties having mistaken the nature of that process. The prisoner is here required to render himself on the 25th of February, which was subsequent to the time of the outlawry having been completed, the prisoner being outlawed on the 21st of that month.

Mr Wood, after having reasoned on the absurdity of the language of this part of the proceedings, said he should go on to state his other objections, to support which, it would be necessary to enter at length into the nature and origin of outlawries.

Lord Kenyon said, that the Court felt the second objection stated by Mr Wood to be so weighty, that they wished to hear the Counsel for the Crown in answer to it.

Mr Le Mesurier then rose as Counsel for the Crown.

He said, although his duty called upon him to endeavour to expose the errors which the prisoner by his Counsel had alleged, yet he hoped it would not be considered as a false display of candour and mercy, when he declared he should be more pleased if those errors were allowed. Mr Le Mesurier then, with much ability, argued, that, if the form of the proceedings answered the purpose of the statute upon which it was founded, nothing more ought, upon the principle of justice, to be required. The statute upon which the present outlawry was commenced and conducted, was the 21st of Elizabeth, and, from this statute, it was impossible to collect what ought to be the precise form of the proclamation. He made many observations upon the different statutes respecting the proceedings in outlawries, and contended, that the error complained of could not in the least defeat the object of the legislature.

The Court then pronounced judgment. They said it was their duty to decide according to the established law of the land. They should forbear to give any opinion upon the first error stated by the prisoner's Counsel, nor was it necessary to take into consideration what had been observed respecting the severity of the proceedings in outlawry. If a person dies from justice, it was necessary that he should know, that he does not get into a better situation, by his contempt and disobedience of the law. The second objection was unquestionably fatal to the Outlawry; for the proclamation absurdly called the prisoner to appear after he was outlawed. This was depriving a man to appear, when he is sure to be hanged if he does appear. Upon this error, therefore, the outlawry ought to be reversed.

Mr Justice Ashurst then said, "Let the judgment be reversed, and the prisoner restored to all that he has lost by the outlawry."

A Proviso was directed to carry back the indictment to its proper place.

The prisoner then bowed to the Court, and was conducted back to Newgate.

The person who was supposed to be an evidence against Barrington is dead. Mr Le Mesurier cannot swear to the fact, and, therefore, on trial, this extraordinary lucky man must be acquitted.

Total of the National Debt redeemed on the 1st of November 1789.

	L.	s.	d.
Old South Sea,	843,400	0	0
New South Sea,	624,300	0	0
South Sea 1751,	196,100	0	0
Consol. 3 per cent.	2,117,350	0	0
Reduced,	1,031,000	0	0
	L. 4,812,150	0	0

Decrease in the National Debt, nearly Five Millions.

Comparative State of Customs, Excise, &c. for the weeks ending 21st Nov. 1788, and 21st Nov. 1789.

	1788.	1789.
Customs,	44,296 5 3	44,503 6 7
Excise,	55,241 0 0	89,523 9 0
Stamps,	18,452 0 0	23,792 0 0
Incidents,	38,108 17 5	59,041 8 10
	L. 156,097 2 8	218,839 15 8

Increase of the week, Sixty Thousand Pounds nearly.

EDINBURGH.

Married, on Saturday the 21st November, at Bath, Captain Archibald Campbell of the late 10th regiment, to Miss Phillis Reeks, daughter of the late Robert Reeks, Esq; of South Budgley, Hants.

This, being St Andrew's day, the tutelary Saint of Scotland, the same was observed as the Anniversary of the election of the Grand Officers of the ancient and most honourable fraternity of Free Masons. For this purpose, the Masters and other office-bearers of the Lodges of this city and neighbourhood, with proxies from a number of others, waited in multitudes at the New Church Aile, at two o'clock, when the following Grand Officers were chosen:

The Right Honourable FRANCIS LORD NAPIER, Grand Master.

The Right Honourable George Earl of Morton, Grand Master Elect.

The Right Honourable Lord Binning, Deputy Grand Master.

Thomas Hay, Esq; Substitute Grand Master.

John Stewart, Esq; of Allanbank, Senior Grand Warden.

James Wolfe Murray, Esq; Advocate, Junior Grand Warden.

John Hay, Esq; Grand Treasurer.

The Rev. Dr John Touch, Grand Chaplain.

Mr William Macon, Grand Secretary.

Mr Robert Meikle, Grand Clerk.

There is to be no procession this evening; but the Brethren are to assemble in their different Lodges-rooms to celebrate this Festival.

A meeting of the Royal Medical Society, held on the 28th inst. in their Hall in Surgeon's Square, the following Gentlemen were elected annual Presidents for the ensuing year:

Francis Foulke, Esq; of Cork, Ireland.

John Benjamin Jachmann, M. D. of Konigsberg, Prussia.

Joseph Gahagan, Esq; of Dublin, Ireland.

Robert Gray, Esq; of Portwilliam, Scotland.

The following melancholy accident happened on Thursday last, at a mill possessed by Mr Burnet, at Secon, East Lothian, about ten miles east from this city. While the miller was adjusting something about the machinery, the mill from without was observed suddenly to stop. Upon examining into the cause, it was found, that one of the wheels had caught hold of the miller, who was thereby unfortunately crushed to death in a most shocking manner.

There was no person in the mill at the time of the accident but the miller himself. This should, therefore, be a caution to people in similar situations, not to be too rash in attempting to set matters to rights, in complicated and dangerous machineries, without the aid of proper assistants.

Saturday evening, Robert Thomson, farmer in Sunburgh, in Scotland, was served with an indictment, at the instance of his Majesty's Advocate, accused of forging a settlement or letter in favour of his wife, in default of this city on the 25th Feb. last, and his trial is expected to come on before the High Court of Judiciary on Monday the 21st December next.

A correspondent at Perth has informed us, that the account given in our late papers of an earthquake having been felt at Cromwell Park, and other places in that neighbourhood, is without the smallest foundation. Such accounts are of an alarming nature, and ought not to be circulated, without being well authenticated.

A boat belonging to his Majesty's sloop of war the Thorn, in Leith Roads, having some time ago overtaken by a sudden gulf of wind, the crew were saved by a fishing boat belonging to Crummond, which being

permitted to the Honorable the Commissioners of the Navy, they have been pleased to order Mr Thomson, the naval officer at Leith, to pay the fishermen twelve guineas, as an encouragement to others to be vigilant and active in such critical cases.

FRANCE.

The reports about the insurrections in Paris on the 21st inst. of the King of France having fled from that city, and of the Queen's life being in danger, are either without foundation, or much exaggerated. There are letters received from thence, dated the 21st inst. which mention no such event. The National Assembly sat on the 20th and 21st, and proceeded to the discussion of their ordinary business, when no such disturbance seemed to be apprehended. The following is a short extract of what came before them:

"Mr. 20. The country-towns of Ifsoudon in Berry presented the Assembly with a patriotic gift, valued at above 200 marks of silver, being the produce of all the silver buckles belonging to the citizens of that town, as also with some other jewels and pieces of plate. We are naturally disposed to imitate what we applaud; and this principle of imitation, so natural to man, exercises all its force in great assemblies. Amidst the plauds that were bestowed on the inhabitants of Ifsoudon, Mr Dailli proposed to the Members of the National Assembly, that they should all make the same sacrifice of their silver buckles, and wear nothing in future but copper or brass. The motion need only be proposed to be passed into a law; and there is not a doubt that the whole nation will, in this particular, follow the example of their representatives. If it is true, as is said, that the value of all the silver buckles in the kingdom would amount to above three millions of livres, there is still something left to relieve the distressed, by a trifling sacrifice."

"The Abbe d'Espagnac appeared in the National Assembly, in order to communicate to them the plan of the Bank which had been formerly announced. The Assembly had given orders, that their Committee of Finance should bring in their report. The plan is already known by many of the Members of the Assembly, who speak of it with the highest applause."

"It was for the discussion of M. Necker's plan of a National Bank that this morning's diet was particularly set apart; and a great number of Members had put down their names in the roll of speakers. Notwithstanding, when they were called upon, no person answered to his name. Hence it was supposed that none had the courage either to oppose this plan of the premier, or to hazard the giving of his approbation. At last, M. de Mirabeau, upon his name being pronounced, appeared ready to speak. Upon which M. Necker seemed to have disarmed this critic, by saying that nothing would give him greater satisfaction, than that he would propose a plan better than his own; thus endeavouring to impose a law, that no person should oppose his plan, but by proposing another in its place. M. Mirabeau, however, presented a new plan; he only opposed that of Mr Necker."

"Mr Mirabeau was followed by Monsi Lavenue and Depont, all of whom spoke at great length."

"Next morning, Saturday the 21st, the important debate on M. Necker's plan of a National Bank was resumed; in which Monsi d'Alarde, de Gouy, d'Arty, and de Melaye took a part. After three consecutive motions made by Mess. Castellane, Montmorency, and Treteau, it was resolved, that a complete state of all the finances should be laid before them, in order that they might be enabled to discuss this matter with more documents and light."

"The following letter of the Count d'Ogny, Comptroller General of the Post-Office here, was yesterday published by authority:

"It is dispatches from Holland, which should have arrived yesterday by way of Lillo, did not arrive till this day (Saturday 21st) by the way of Brussels and Valenciennes. All the letters from Flanders have been sent to Paris in the same bag."

"On the other hand, the post from Germany has been attacked by a band of robbers in the forest of Malch between Rastau and Erlingen. The mail was forcibly taken from the post-boy. After beating about, and making different researches, it has been found, but all the packets were opened. The letters have been again put in a confused manner into the mail; and in order not to retard the departure of the post, they were immediately shut up, and sent off. There is no doubt but some letters will be lost; but of this there is as yet no certainty."

BELFAST, Nov. 24.

On Sunday evening the Earl and Countess of Massereene and Mrs Balcer, her Ladyship's brother and sister, the Marquis of Pelletier, Mr De la Tour, Mr Vernon, and Doctor Macartney, arrived here from London, on their way to his Lordship's seat at Mallesene Castle.

The long absence of Lord Massereene, from so early a period of his youth, and the peculiar circumstances attending it, render his return to his native country a subject of universal exultation to a numerous and respectable tenantry."

DUBLIN, Nov. 24.

The John and Joseph Pagan, from Whitehaven, for Dublin, put into Milford in a gale of wind the 6th instant. Captain Pagan saw the Lowther, Rothery, who had lost all her sails, and was water logged; the crew took to the boat, and were unfortunately all lost, except one man, who was taken up by Capt. Pagan. The Lowther went down about half an hour after the crew left her."

The Dublin, of Bristol; Samuel Tripe master, homeward bound from hence, is totally lost in Carnarvon Bay, but the master and crew are providentially saved."

DUBLIN, Nov. 26.

It was the Lowther, Captain Roddery, that was wrecked in the late storm, on her passage from Whitehaven to Dublin, when every person, except one, perished; and not the Eleanor, Captain Fisher, as mentioned."

Thursday last, the Constant Peggy, a Scotch trader, arrived at Newlandford from Pallage, near Waterford, with a full cargo of fish and oil, in her way to Greenock. She left the Bay of Bulls on Sunday the 1st of November, when the winter had set in with falls of thick snow that darkened the horizon, and thereby rendered sailing exceedingly dangerous on that gloomy coast. Her entire cargo was purchased by two merchants at Waterford, and is now landing at the quay."

NEWCASTLE, Nov. 28.

Upwards of 1000 l. has been collected by the gentlemen who humanely undertook to solicit contributions for the relief of the widows and orphans of the unhappy seamen who perished in the late tremendous gales. To this truly benevolent charity the Dean and Chapter of Durham have liberally contributed 100 l. the Duke of Northumberland 50 guineas, and many of the neighbouring gentlemen have, with unbound-

ed generosity, paid a kind tribute of humanity to the sufferings of these real objects of commiseration.

"Oh! they cannot die."

Monday, at our annual market, held in Newgate-street, prime fat cattle sold at 1 s. per stone, flogging the offal. Lean and middling heds brought very low prices.

An American paper, printed in March last, contains an eulogium of the highest strain on a gentleman who had, from pure motives of religion and humanity, restored 75 blacks, his property, to that natural freedom which is the right of all mankind.

The accounts from various parts of Holland, of the effects of the present deluge, are distressing beyond description. All the flat part of the country is one immense sheet of water. Very little corn is down, and what has been put into the ground, it is much to be feared, is washed away. The ground is so exceedingly soft, that the cattle sink up to the belly in many places; and, without a very speedy change in the weather, the consequences must be very alarming.

A smart frost had existed two days at Peterburgh; on the 9th ult, but it was too early to last; and there was no fear but all the British merchantmen would get away this season."

The Indian Chief, —, from London, to Newcastle, is over in that river, but it is expected, will be got up without much damage.

The following vessels have got into Yarmouth Roads, off the Beach, viz. the William and James, Anderson; John and Catherine, Hay; Prior, Fitch; Van; Ransom; Samuel, Macgill; and Maria, Hare, with slight damage; and Mary, Brazil, late Stewart, much damaged.

The Betsey, Neilson, from Sunderland, to Ostend, is ashore near Ostend harbour, but it is expected will be got off.

The ravages of the late high winds are not confined to the northern coasts of England only, as many vessels bound for Bristol have experienced the greatest difficulties, both in the Irish and our Channel; many have been dismasted; and otherwise damaged; the Dublin, a trader of Dublin, was lost off Kidwelly, in Wales, but the crew were all very fortunately saved. The merchants of Bristol are much injured by the loss of this vessel, which is estimated at 50,000 l. the being chiefly laden with fine Irish cloths and table linens."

TO THE PRINTER.

AS I am persuaded it must be an addition of pleasure to the worthy Institution of Sunday Schools to hear of every increase to that laudable scheme; I therefore hope you will allow me through your paper, to give him and every other philanthropist, the following pleasing account.

As I am but a Bird of passage, in my flights I was led to the Hot-Wells, where I observed a very neat building dedicated to the worship of God, reared, as I was informed, by the three Christian Graces, Faith, Hope, and Charity; that Hope laid the foundation, by Faith, and Charity has completed it. It being Sunday, I attended divine service, and was much struck with the solemnity and attention that was preserved by all; but was indeed delighted by the appearance of thirty-eight boys and girls in a neat uniform; and upon enquiry, learned it was a Sunday School founded by that third Sister Grace Lady Maxwell, who, by a kind contribution received at the Chapel, has comfortably clothed them.—A mode worthy of imitation. Bristol, Oct. 30.

THERMOMETER AND BAROMETER.

	Therm.	Bar.
Saturday, Nov. 28. 8 P. M.	34	30.02
Sunday, — 29. 8 A. M.	32	29.97
— 8 P. M.	40	29.82
Monday, — 30. 8 A. M.	33	29.64

ARRIVED AT LEITH.

Nov. 26, Elizabeth and Peggy, from Calcutta and Dundee, wheat.

27. John and William, Brodie, from St Andrew's, ditto. Jean, Millar, from Wick, kelp.

30. Lovely Nelly, Primrose, from Perth, wheat. Elizabeth, Milne, from Montrose, malt. Ceres, McIntosh, from Limekiln, coals. Culloden, M'Laren, from Inverness, goods. Newcastle, Brown, from Newcastle, ditto. Endeavour, Dennet, from ditto, ballast. Friendship, Milne, from Aberdeen, goods. Two sloops with coals.

SAILED.

Murray, Robertson, from Alloa, wood. Friendship Campbell, for St David's, coals. Morning Star, Yale, for Campvere, lead. Dunmore, Turcan, for Alloa, goods.

ARRIVED AT GRANGEMOUTH.

Nov. 18. Tynham, Wilbart, from Hull, goods. 19. Friendship Murray, from Alenmouth, flour. 20. Stirling, Dick, from London, goods. 27. Endeavour, Kid, from Dundee, barley.

IRISH STATE LOTTERY.

TICKETS AND SHARES.

Warranted drawn to the latest accounts, continue to be sold by

JAMES THOMSON AND SON,

At their Old Licensed Office,

No. 8. South Bridge Street, EDINBURGH.

State of the Wheel Thursday the 26 November.

Thirtieth Day of Drawing.

Two prizes of L. 20,000,	Four of L. 1000,
One of 10,000,	Nine of 500,
One of 5000,	AND
Three of 2000,	Eighteen of 100,

Besides a very great number of small prizes of 20 l. and 10 l.

Tickets and Shares in the BRITISH STATE LOTTERY, which begins drawing the 21d February 1790, are also selling at this Office.

GREEN TEAS AND SPICERIES.

WILLIAM THORBURN acquaints the Ladies, that he has received from the late sale of Officers Goods, at the India House, a quantity of fine GREEN TEAS and SPICERIES, which he is selling as under:

Hylon, 8 s.; Fine, 9 s.; good Gunpowder, 9 s. 6 d.; Fine, 12 s. per lb.
Cassia Buds, 2 s.; Cassia Cinnamon, 3 s. per lb.
Mace, very fine, 2 s. 2 d. 3 per ounce.
Nutmeg, 1 s.

N. B. A laborer attentive man wanted as a shop porter; none need apply whose character will not stand the strictest inquiry.

To be SOLD in Lot 15th, South Bridge Street, being the fifth Tenement from the Tron Church, well lighted.

I. THE Second and Garret floors, consisting of ten rooms, a kitchen, and many conveniences, pleasantly possessed by Mr George Wood, Surgeon.

II. The first or Ware-room floor, either divided into two ware-rooms, as it is possessed at present, or altogether, and it may easily be converted into a house of five rooms, kitchen, &c.

III. The first floor below the shops, consisting of six rooms, kitchen, vault, &c. pleasantly possessed by — Boyd vintner.

If these Subjects are not sold soon, they will be let on lease, or otherwise.

Apply to Archibald Leaside, clerk to the Agents.

INLAND NAVIGATION.

On Thursday last was effected the greatest object of inland navigation in this kingdom. The Severn was united to the Thames by an intermediate canal, ascending by Stroud, through the vale of Chalford, to the height of 343 feet, by 40 locks; there entering a funnel through the hill of Sapertra, for the length of two miles and three furlongs, and, descending by 22 locks, it joined the Thames near Lechlade.

A boat, with her union flag on her mast-head, sailed laden; for the first time, to St John's Bridge, below Lechlade, in the presence of great numbers of people, who were assembled on the occasion; and who answered a salute of 22 pieces of cannon from Butcut Park by loud huzzas. A dinner was given at five of the principal inns at Lechlade, and the dinner ended with ringing of bells, a bonfire, and a ball.

With respect to the internal commerce of the kingdom, and the security of communication in time of war, the junction of the Thames and Severn must be attended with the most beneficial consequences, as even forces from the Baltic, and provisions from Ireland, may reach the capital, and the ports at the mouth of the Thames in safety. And all the heavy articles from the mines and foundries in the heart of Wales, and the counties contiguous to the Severn, may find a secure and certain conveyance to the capital.

In short, this undertaking is worthy of a great commercial nation, and does great credit to the exertions of the individuals, who have promoted and completed a work of such magnitude, at an expense of near 200,000 l.

The arched, funnel carried through the bowels of a mountain near two miles and a half long, and 15 wide, at a level of 250 feet below its summit, is a work worthy admiration, and the locks ascending from Stroud are executed in a manner deserving commendation.

FORGERY.

A considerable forgery has been detected in France. The Paris National Guard entered, on the 8th inst. the house of M. Poulain, in the Rue de Foffes du Temple, and there found one d'Auon de Champclos, quite a gentleman in appearance, and pretending to live on his own income.

The first thing the Guards found, was a bill of exchange, of a recent date, from Holland, which which consigned he seemed to be in actual correspondence. In a chest of drawers were found about twenty small hand-boxes, containing different bills and drafts, with the signatures stamped in crayons, ready to be filled with ink. Among these forged bills there was a good one, that served as a model.

Over the boxes were several bottles, with a label on each of them, bearing the ingredients necessary for composing the name of the banker, or of the country; a large brook with the pen, showed the proper marks and the tint.

These different kinds of ink were so prepared as to imitate the firm of several banking-houses. The word Spain, for instance, indicated the ink proper to counterfeit the signatures from Spain, &c. &c.

An engraver was the person who detected M. de Champclos; he was to have furnished him with a plate for taking off the *Caisse d'Escompte* notes.

When the Chief of the District addressed M. de Champclos, he received bold and impudent answers; and had he and the rest of the militia been off their guard, they might have been shot, for a brace of pistols were within his reach; the pistols, however, did not intimidate them, and he was secured.

About the same time M. de Grandmaison, an accomplice, who did not live far off, was likewise arrested, and orders were immediately sent to Franconville, to secure one Maria, concerned about two years ago, in the affair of Tourton and Ravel.

At the latter's house was discovered a piece of mechanism, well contrived for its property, quality, and execution; it is a curious press, with a cylinder, a velvet cushion, and a board of box-wood, very smooth, on which all the letters appeared, in relief, made of ebony.

The board was square, in the form of a *Caisse d'Escompte* Note, of one thousand livres (about forty guineas), and exactly fitted it: a trial was made, and the letters perfectly coincided with the note.

A prodigious number of these notes was found in the respective apartments of the three forgers, and the *Caisse* stock fell very much by this discovery, on the next day.

* It is not unlike an English Bank-note.

The following is the speech of Mr Justice Ashurst, when he pronounced sentence upon Dr Withers for a libel against Mrs Fitzherbert.

Philip Withers, You have been tried and found guilty of printing and publishing a very atrocious and scandalous libel on a lady of character and station, Mary Anne Fitzherbert. This libel was read in Court last Saturday, and therefore there is no necessity for me to repeat it. The terms of it are so unambiguous, that no person can well mistake its meaning. The innuendos and attributions in the indictment, the jury have found to be relevant. The general tendency of this libel is, to insinuate, and cause to be believed, that Mrs Fitzherbert went to Plombier in Lorraine; [the next passage we forbear to notice, from motives of delicacy, as it was a charge of the most atrocious nature, and most insulting to female virtue.]

I am sorry to say, there never was a period in the English history when there were such numerous examples of the unbounded licentiousness of the press, as in the age in which we live.

The liberty of the press every Englishman will always support and revere. It is the great bulwark of our constitution. But liberty and licentiousness are as opposite as light and darkness; and every man who is a friend to the former, must in an equal degree detest and abhor the latter, as the greatest foe to liberty.

In a free country, it may sometimes be permitted to animadvert on public measures, if done with decency and propriety, but there can be no pretence or excuse for attacking private characters, and endeavouring to undermine the peace and happiness of individuals. The slander you have invented and endeavoured to propagate, is cowardly, from the sex of the person to whom it is applied. And it is in the highest degree base and malevolent, both from the nature of the calumny, and from the manner in which it was conveyed. A calumny conveyed in conversation merely, is a slight injury compared to this. It extends but to a small circle, and may perhaps be only the effect of heat and interpretation, though even that is by no means excusable. But no man can have those slender excuses, who fits down deliberately in his closet to write a libel, which he means to

send forth into the world, and to give it as large a circulation as lies in his power. One must suppose the present libel to be the effect of unprovoked rancour and malice, for it does not appear that this lady ever gave you any cause of offence, or was personally known to you. Your observe, that your intentions were to serve your country, though you might have been misled. But it is fit that the world should know that your belief, founded on principles which you may reconcile to your own mind, will not serve as an excuse for such injurious slander, because every man must know it to be his duty, not to say a word of this libel, if even it was proved; but on such vague information, it was totally inexcusable. An injury of this kind is incapable of reparation. For though you were to publish the most complete recantation, many of those minds that had been affected by the slander, the antidote might never reach. Where a person endeavours to make all the atonement in his power, it is some degree of extenuation. But you have been so far from endeavouring to make an apology, that though you profess to have given an apology, the second part of the pamphlet, yet it contains more virulent slander than the original libel. And I am sorry to observe, that at this hour, you rather affect to justify what you have done. This certainly shows the malignity of your first intentions, though it wanted no illustration. It is with this view only that this has been adduced.

There is one aggravation of your offence that yet lies behind; for I collect from the addition, that you are in holy orders. The Sacred Volume, of which, by your office, you are a guardian, and which you now profess, in words, most sincerely to revere, ought to have taught you a far different lesson. The sacred writings breathe a spirit of universal love and benevolence. They explicitly forbid all evil speaking of your neighbour, and that you do no injury to another, though you were to receive from him the greatest benefit to yourself. In this case you have done an injury the most irreparable, and from which you could receive no possible benefit.

The world is much obliged to every person who has so much public spirit as to bring offenders to justice; and it is the duty of this Court, as the *Custos Morum* of the kingdom, to inflict a proper punishment on such offenders.

Every thing the propriety of your counsel has suggested for you, will operate in your favour. They have fully discharged their duty to you, as well as to the Court.

The sentence of the Court is, that you pay a fine to the King of 50 l.; that you be imprisoned in his Majesty's goal of Newgate for one year; and that at the expiration of that time, you give security for your good behaviour for the term of five years, yourself in 500 l. and your two bail in 200 l. each.

To prevent disappointment, and to save the disagreeable trouble in finding to far as Edinburgh for those truly valuable drops, prepared by Mr SPILLBURY, Chymist in Soho Square, London—whose extensive practice and uncommon success for the space of sixteen years, has justly entitled him to that confidence which the great demand for his medicine plainly demonstrates; has induced WILLIAM RAFFY, Dispensary in DUNDY, to lay in a large supply of this celebrated specific. The bottles are five shillings each, with folio bills of directions, and near fifty cures noted therein, relative to the Scurvy, Gout, Rheumatism, Evil, Slow Fevers, Ulcers, Children's Eruptions, Humours after the Small Pox, &c. Also can oblige persons with a perusal of Mr Spillbury's Treatise on the Scurvy, Gout, Diet, &c. with a hundred cures fully exemplified.

STIRLINGSHIRE ROADS.

THE Gentlemen interested in the line of road from Springfield bridge, near Kirkintilloch, to the military road near Kippen, and from said military road to Garcube bridge, and from thence, to Drymenbridge, in the western district of Stirlingshire (a very small part of which line of road lies in Dumbarton and Perthshire) are requested to meet in the Tontine tavern at Glasgow, upon Wednesday the 9th day of December next, at 12 o'clock mid-day, in order to consider of an application to Parliament for a bill to enable them to make and repair the above roads.

TO BE SOLD.

In the Council Chamber of Kilmarnock, on Friday the 18th day of December 1789, between the hours of four and six afternoon,

THESE HOUSES and YARDS in Kilmarnock, which belonged to the deceased William Brown carpet-manufacturer there, viz.—The large Slate Houses lately built, and yards at the back thereof, in the old glebe, which are to be sold either together or in two lots, as purchasers may incline. Also, the Houses opposite thereto in Grange Street, of three rooms in length, and yard at the back thereof. Also, the Houses and Yard at the Saw-pit in Townend, all which are conveniently situated for manufacturers. Also, the House and Yard possessed by Margaret Fisher, fronting the High Street, at Townhead.

The Trustees on the liquidated estate of the said deceased William Brown desires his whole creditors to meet in the said Council Chamber precisely at four o'clock of said day, to fix the upper-prices of the said houses and yards.

The articles of sale and progress of writs are to be seen in the hands of William Brown writer in Kilmarnock.

For further particulars, apply to him, or to Archibald Finnie there, the trustee.

Not to be repeated.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of the deceased Alexander Robertson, Esq. one of the Principal Clerks of Session, are requested immediately to lodge their grounds of debt, and depositions on the verity thereof, with Hugh Robertson, at Mr Erskine's, Clerk to the Signet, in order that a division may be made among them of the funds recovered.

To be LET FURNISHED for the Winter Season.

THE Southmost HOUSE of Adam's Square, consisting of thirteen fire rooms, being the one immediately adjoining to the late Lord President's. The house is completely furnished, and in good order. Upon the ground floor, there are a kitchen, and apartments for servants, and many conveniences for the accommodation of a family. Adjoining, there is a back court, with a water-pipe and a washing-house.

To be seen upon Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, between twelve and two.

Apply to Braidwood and Bruce upholsterers, South Bridge

MASSON'S INN, QUEEN-STREET, ABERDEEN.

TO be LET for such a number of years as can be agreed upon, and entered to at Whitunday next, That commodious and well-frequented INN, in Queen-Street, Aberdeen, with a most convenient set of Stables and other Offices, possessed at present, and for many years past, by Mr Alexander Masson, vintner. The house contains a great number of rooms neatly finished as parlours and bed-rooms, besides a large dining room and an elegant HALL, with variety of other conveniences. It is, from its central situation, and variety of access, remarkably convenient for travellers, as well as for the inhabitants of the town, by whom it has been particularly well frequented. For particulars application may be made to Mr Ninian Johnston merchant in Aberdeen; and the premises will be shown by Mr Masson.

Mr Masson returns his sincere thanks for the friendship, favour, and success he has met with from a generous public, and many good friends, which will always be gratefully remembered. He continues in the Inn until Whitunday next, and shall use his best endeavours to serve the Public as usual.



To be Sold at Auction.

A VESSEL ON THE STOCKS, Of the following dimensions, 42 feet keel, 15 feet beam, and 7½ feet hold. The materials are all of the best quality, ceiling and upper works of oak. For further particulars, apply to William Kenny, the builder.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

On Tuesday the 8th of December next, at eleven o'clock forenoon, within the Warehouses of Messrs Allan, Stewart, and Company, Leith.

SUNDRY Rectifying Materials, some Printed Books, Plate and Household Furniture, Casks, and other effects, being part of the effects of the creditors of Mr James Stein, late distiller at Kilbogie, and Mr James Haig, late distiller at Cullinstown.

Catalogues to be had, eight days preceding the day of sale, by applying to William Grinly, broker in Leith—and the goods may be seen the day preceding the day of sale, by applying as above.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 8th December next, at six o'clock in the evening,

THE DWELLING HOUSE, being the two upper stories of the East End of the Back Land of MILL'S SQUARE, consisting of a kitchen, eight fire rooms, and several closets, with a cellar in the bottom of the tenement.—The House is in complete repair, being newly built. It fronts North Bridge-Street, and is exceedingly well aired and lighted.—It is insured in the Friendly Insurance, upon the old plan, at L. 2400 Scots, and the premium paid up.

Apply to John Tait, writer to the signet, Park Place.

SALE OF LANDS IN LANARKSHIRE.

To be SOLD by Auction, in the Tontine Tavern of Glasgow, on Wednesday the 27th day of January 1790, betwixt the hours of two and three o'clock afternoon,

THE VILLA and LANDS of KELVINGROVE, beautifully situated on the banks of the river Kelvin, and perfectly retired, although within one mile of the city of Glasgow.

The house, which overlooks the river, is built on a very commodious plan, containing a dining room, drawing room, eight bed rooms, two lumber rooms, a kitchen, larder, and three cellars under ground.

The offices consist of a stable with stalls for four horses, a cow-house, milk-house, chaise and cart house, a hay-loft, pigeon-house, poultry-houses, &c. all in the most complete repair; there are also a pump-well in the yard, a convenient wash-house, with a pipe from the river, and a large and commodious cold bath.

The garden, (which, as well as the offices, is hid from the dwelling-house by trees and shrubbery,) is well stocked with fruit-trees and small fruit, and is surrounded by a brick wall, part of which has flues, and the whole of it is at present covered on both sides with a great variety of fruit-trees of the best kinds.

There is also upon the grounds, a great variety of flowering shrubs, and a considerable quantity of barren timber, part old, and part lately planted, all in the most thriving condition, and the whole disposed in such a manner, as to add greatly to the beauty of the place.

The Lands of Kelvingrove consist of about sixteen English acres. The public burdens are very moderate, and no claim can be made by the superior in consequence of the property being transferred.

ALSO,

To be SOLD along with the Premises, The Benefit of a long Lease of the Farm of WOODSIDE, consisting of about seventeen acres, which lie adjoining to the lands of Kelvingrove.

The lands of Kelvingrove and the grounds under lease, for near half a mile, are bounded by the river Kelvin, and being surrounded on all hands by beautiful landscapes, form such a situation as is rarely to be met with.

For further particulars, apply to William Blair, writer to the signet, Edinburgh; or John Maxwell of Dargavel, writer in Glasgow; either of whom will explain every thing necessary with respect to the title-deeds, which are clear, and the conditions of sale.

Persons desirous of treating for a private bargain, may apply to Mr Blair, or Mr Maxwell, who are empowered by the proprietor to dispose of the property and give immediate possession.

N.B. The gardener at Kelvingrove will show the premises.

JUDICIAL SALE OF LANDS

In the COUNTY of LANARK. To be SOLD by Judicial Roup and Sale, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills, on Tuesday the 1st of December 1789, between the hours of four and six afternoon,

THE Lands of SWINTIE, with the Teinds parsonage and vicarage thereof, belonging to PETER LAURIE of Swintie, some time of the Island of Guadeloupe, lying in the parish of Shotts, and county of Lanark. The rent whereof is proven to be as follows—

The Farm of SPINNELSIDE. L. 10 0 0
Note—Spinnelside only pays 8l. 6s. 8d. till Martinmas 1791, when it rises to 10l. for the remaining 19 years of the lease.

The remainder of the said lands are out of lease, which, including a house, yard, and park, inherited by the widow of the former proprietor, are proven to be worth yearly, if let on 19 years lease,

Gross rent, 38 0 0

DEDUCTIONS, 148 0 0

The lands hold feu of Mr Douglas of Douglas for payment of 1l. 9s. 6d. 8-12ths of yearly feu-duty, with a shilling as the tenant's dues, *inf.* L. 5 10 6 2-12ths

The stipend to the minister of Shotts, including both money and victual, converted at 1 6 0

School salary, 0 14 6 2-12ths

Which free rent, being valued at 22 years, after allowing deduction of 3l. 6s. 8d. for the short coming of the rent of Spinnelside for two years, to Martinmas 1791, makes the upset price put thereon by the Court amount to 900l. 17s. 10-12ths Sterling.

The foreland lands lie on the south side of the parish of Shotts, and about two miles to the south of the great road leading from Edinburgh to Glasgow, and within five miles of the market towns of Hamilton and Airdrie; are beautifully situated being partly bounded by Calder-water on the south, and by a beautiful rivulet, with high banks, covered with natural wood, on the west.—There is a good deal of pretty old timber growing on the lands on which no value is put; and a fine farm of coal which was lately wrought to advantage, and might again be set agoing at a trifling expense.—There is both a free and whinstone quarry on the lands; and not only a great appearance, but almost a certainty, of abundance of iron-stone therein, which may turn out very valuable, being within two miles of Cleland iron-works where iron-stone can be sold to great advantage. In short, a more beautiful and improveable subject is seldom to be met with.

For further particulars, application may be made at the office of Mr Keith Dunbar, Deputy-clerk of Session, clerk to the process of sale, or to Robert Renton writer in Edinburgh, the common agent in the process.

NOTICE.

late Linen Manufacturer in Perth.

JAMES CHALMERS writer in Perth, Trustee upon the sequestration of the estate of the said Thomas Witter, hereby intimates to the whole Creditors of the said Thomas Witter, That Elizabeth Witter and James Anderson flaxdresser in Edinburgh, her husband, having given in a proposal to him offering to pay the whole debts due by the said Thomas Witter, a general meeting of the said Creditors is therefore to be held within the house of John Tait vintner in Perth, on Monday the 21st of December next, at 11 o'clock forenoon, when the said James Anderson proposes to pay the debts due by the said Thomas Witter to his Creditors, on their discharging or aligning the same, and in that event it is proposed that the sequestration be withdrawn.

The Trustee requests that the whole of the said Creditors will attend the above meeting, and that such of them as have not hitherto lodged their grounds of debt against the said Thomas Witter, with oaths on the verity thereof, will do so at least eight days before the meeting, that the extent of the debts may be known.

HOUSES IN DALKETH FOR SALE.

To be Sold by public voluntary roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 16th day of December 1789, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon,

THAT Tenement of Land lately rebuilt, and

Yard belonging thereto, lying upon the north side of the High Street of the village of Dalketh, presently possessed by James White, merchant, and others. Also ANOTHER TENEMENT, lying near the west end of the town of Dalketh, possessed by Peter Symonds, and others, and a small yard adjoining thereto.

For particulars, apply to Thomas Duncan, writer, Princes Street, Edinburgh.

IRON ORE AND LIMEQUARRY TO LET.

TO be LET in Tack, for such number of years as may be agreed on, the IRON ORE and IRON STONE in the Lands of SOULTRA, situated within eight miles of the port of Prestonpans, and six miles of Dalketh. The ore in these lands is of an excellent quality, and being near the surface is very accessible. There is plenty of water for erecting finaling mills, and being in the vicinity of coal, the work upon the whole may be carried on at a moderate expense.

Also, To be Let, the LIME QUARRY at Soutra, which has been in the course of working for several years past.

Any person wishing to treat for a lease of any of these subjects, will please give in their proposals to John Adamson, writer in Edinburgh; and Mr David Hunter, farmer at Soutra, will show the premises.

LANDS IN LINLITHGOWSHIRE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 9th December next, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

THE Lands and Estate of CULT, lying in the parish of Whitburn, and Sheriffdom of Linlithgow.

The lands consist of about 537 Scots acres, of which about 400 are arable, and inclosed with double hedge and ditch, and stripes of planting, and subdivided into 24 inclosures.—The planting and hedges are in a very thriving condition, and many thousand of the trees considerably advanced, being planted above 30 years ago. The lands lie adjacent to the great road between Edinburgh and Glasgow, and within a mile of Whitburn. There is a good going coal on the lands, and the main coal may be got at a small expense, and, from the vicinity of lime, the lands are capable of great improvement. There is a good commodious mansion-house on the premises, and two gardens, one of them inclosed with a good wall, and stocked with fruit-trees of the best kinds. The purchaser may have access to the greatest part of the inclosures as at Martinmas last.

For further particulars, apply to George Hepburn, writer in Edinburgh; or Dr Wardrope, at Cult, who will show the lands.

LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF FIFE.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 23d day of December 1789, at six o'clock in the evening,

THE Lands and Estate of CULLAIRNIE, lying within the parish of Dunblae, and shire of Fife. This estate is pleasantly situated within three miles of Cupar, and the fame of the Port of Newburgh. This present rental is as follows, viz.

Gallowhill Farm.		
Money,	L. 163 0 0	
7 dozen of hens, at 5 s.	1 15 0	
60 loads of coals,	1 5 0	
	L. 166 0 0	

Wester Cullairnie.

Money,	L. 66 10 0
B. f. p. l.	
45 0 3 2 4-12ths	
beast, at 13 s.	
22 2 1 3 2-12ths	42 11 2 9-12ths
oats, at 11 s. 8d.	
3 dozen hens, at 8 s.	1 4 0

Henry Stewart,	7 0 0
Thomas Ramsay, in money, bear and oats,	3 2 0
William Ramsay, ditto,	5 2 0
Baillie-fee of Lindores, payable out of the several estates of Exmagirdle, Ormiston, Lindores, and Ealder Clunie,	8 6 14-12ths

L. 301 15 4 1-12th

The mansion-house though small (consisting only of six rooms, kitchen, cellars, &c.) is very convenient, and lately fitted up.

The garden is lately made, and well stocked with fruit trees. The grain is of an excellent quality, and always sells above the highest price; and is, as above converted low at a supposed value. But when the present leases expire, which will be in a few years, there is every reason to think the value will more than double, as the lands are of a remarkable fine soil, and in a good condition, and capable of the greatest improvement.

The estate holds bleuch of the Crown, and affords a freehold qualification.

The title-deeds, which are perfectly clear, and conditions of sale, are to be seen in the hands of Robert Trotter, writer to the signet—to whom any person inclining to purchase may apply.

To be SOLD by public Roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 17th day of February next, betwixt the hours of six and seven in the evening,

THESE parts of the Lands and Barony of DRYBURGH which belonged to the deceased James Erskine of Shellfield, with the teinds thereof, and fishing in the river of Tweed belonging to the lands, lying within the parish of Merton, and county of Berwick.

The lands are pleasantly situated upon the river of Tweed, in a fine country, and near the Abbey of the same name, are of an excellent soil, and capable of great improvement, and hold of the Crown.

There is a mansion house and offices and pigeon house upon the lands, with gardens well laid out, and stocked with fruit trees.—They lie within two miles of Melrose, and seven of Kelso.

The rental, leases, progress, and articles of roup, are to be seen in the hands of Cornelius Elliot, writer to the signet; to whom, or to David Brown, writer in Melrose, any person wanting further information may apply, and who have power to treat for a private bargain.

If a purchaser does not call up for Dryburgh, at or before the roup, the lands of Huntlywood, in the parish of Gordon, will be sold immediately after.